

something of the rapidity marking the formation of aeolian deposits in the "Dust Bowl" in recent years—which is highly improbable—we have another illustration of the fact that in a given area, under the conditions we call natural, the molluscan fauna is persistent, tenacious, changing little.

In Meade County material sent to him by Mr. Hibbard, Mr. F. C. Baker recovered new species of *Vertigo*, *Strotilops*, *Carychium* and *Menclus*, of which only one genus is represented in the 1939 collecting. That deposit is recognized as Pliocene. (See Nautilus, 51, 1938, pp. 126-31.) Mr. Baker reported at the same time on Pleistocene mollusca of Brown County, Nebraska. Shells of these beds more nearly resemble the Meade County specimens I have dealt with above than the latter do those of the Meade County Pliocene.

Associated with the mollusks, Mr. Hibbard found bones of salamanders, frogs, toads, small fish, birds, shrews and squirrels.

I am indebted to Dr. Phil Marsh for the identification of the land shells.

---

A NEW TELLIN OF THE SUBGENUS ANGULUS, A  
NEW LAMELLARIA AND A NEW SUBSPECIES  
OF CRASSISPIRA, FROM SOUTHWEST  
FLORIDA

BY LOUISE M. PERRY

TELLINA RUBRICATA, new species.<sup>1</sup>

Length 8; width 4.1 mm. Its color is pale pink with rays and extremely minute pencillings of deeper pink, the tint becoming paler toward the margin with the widest and most deeply colored ray over the posterior rostration. The valves are sculptured with fine, closely placed, equidistant, concentric threads, continuous over rostrum to the posterior border, with some intercalation of threads at the umbonal ridge; the interspaces are a little wider and somewhat irregular and the growth lines more evident near the margin. Immediately posterior to the umbos the border is slightly concave, the posterior extremity is narrow and bluntly rounded; the ventral margin curves gently to the rounded anterior extremity and the anterior border rises in a straight line

<sup>1</sup> Lat., *rubricatus*, marked with red.

to the umbos. The external hinge ligament is yellow-brown. The right valve has two cardinal teeth, an anterior and a strong posterior lateral; the left valve has a bifid anterior with a weak posterior cardinal and feeble anterior and posterior laterals. The interior is polished and tinted with shade of the exterior color; the posterior muscle scar is impressed; the pallial sinus is confluent with the pallial line almost to the anterior adductor impression, the tip distant from it one half millimeter and the upper border one and half millimeters below the umbo.

The species is near *T. flagellum* Dall 1900, dredged by the U. S. Fish Commission near Cape San Roque, Brazil. The shell in that species is white with a rose colored ray parallel to the umbonal ridge and occasionally a few other obscure rose colored rays. The shell of the new species is unicolorous; of six specimens collected in one locality four were rose color, two rosy orange, with a deeper colored radiate pattern and faint pencillings of deep pink. The pallial sinus of *T. flagellum* is slightly longer, a little broader and approaches the anterior adductor scar a little more nearly than in the new species.

The holotype, dredged in five fathoms off Blind Pass, Sanibel Island, Florida, is in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.

A number of individuals of a small Lamellaria were collected in the course of dredging operations in the Gulf of Mexico, off Sanibel Island, Florida. All that were found were in or about crevices in Compound Ascidians.

#### LAMELLARIA COCHINELLA, new species.<sup>2</sup>

The mollusc is brilliant scarlet, its shape and undulating movement suggest a flatworm or a nudibranch rather than a shelled mollusc. The mantle edges are wavy, cleft in front by a deep notch with rounded base. The cephalic end bears a short proboscis, two cylindrical tentacles. The foot is oval, narrowed behind, slightly truncate in front. The mantle completely covers and conceals the shell. The dorsal aspect of the animal is smooth and convex. Length 15, width 11 millimeters.

The small shell is auriform, oblique, altitude 6; greatest diameter 4; greatest thickness 3 millimeters; from upper angle of aperture to apex 1.5 millimeters.

The shell is pure white, with glossy, diaphanous epidermis.

<sup>2</sup> Lat., *lamella*, dim. of lamina, leaf, plate; Fr., *cochineille*, Castilian red.

The apex and first whorl extremely small, nucleus slightly depressed; the next whorl is larger and convex, the body whorl very convex and widely expanded; the sutures are incised and distinct. The body whorl is inflated and very convex at its junction with the columella and there is no trace of umbilication.

Above the periphery of the body whorl are two faint, revolving, incised lines; above these and nearer to the suture is one less distinct, interrupted line. Delicate incremental lines form fine longitudinal striations over the entire surface. The aperture is wide, entire; the outer lip is somewhat protracted into thin callus over the lower convexity of the whorl above. The columella is arcuate.

*CRASSISPIRA TAMPAENSIS* BARTSCHI, new subspecies.

Altitude 24; maximum diameter 7; altitude of spire 13 mm. Shell elongate, turreted, chocolate or mahogany-brown. Nucleus and post-nuclear whorl smooth. Riblets and faint spiral striations begin on first half of following turn; succeeding whorls bear increasingly stronger ribs and spirals. Eleven whorls, sutures distinct, wavy. A strong, undulating sub-sutural cord angulates summit of the whorls above a wide concave sulcus; the sulcus shows one, two, or three unequal spiral threads overlying retractively curved incremental lines. Below sulcus the axial ribs extend to the suture below. Ribs and interspaces crossed by three elevated ridges separated by wider interspaces. On body whorl eight strong revolving ridges cross and nodulate the axial ribs; the interspaces have fine spiral threads. Nine revolving cords below, beginning at columella. Aperture pyriform, dark within; outer lip with moderately deep notch in the subsutural sulcus. Columella callus. Anterior canal slightly oblique. Operculum dark, shape of aperture, with apical nucleus.

The subspecies differs from *C. tampaensis* Bartsch and Rehder in having definite, constant spiral threads in the sub-sutural sulcus, one or two more axial ribs, more generally distributed spiral striation and a uniformly dark-colored aperture.

Dredged in four to seven fathoms off Sanibel and Captiva Islands, Lee County, Florida.

SANIBEL, FLORIDA.

---

## NEW LAND AND MARINE TERTIARY SHELLS FROM SOUTHERN FLORIDA

BY THOMAS L. MCGINTY

*CEPOLIS CAROLI*, new species. Pl. 10, Figs. 6, 6a.

Shell imperforate, globose-depressed, solid; surface finely